

1998-99 District Composite Report

Grant Parish

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The passage of the Children First Act in 1988 ushered in a new era of data collection, analysis, and reporting about the overall quality and condition of education in Louisiana. Implemented in 1990, this major piece of legislation mandated the publication of the *Progress Profiles* (*School Report Cards*, *District Composite Report*, and the *State Report*) with three main objectives: (1) to provide information about schools to parents and the general public, (2) to provide a basis for educational planning, and (3) to increase educational accountability at all levels.

The Children First Act through its *Progress Profiles* program also became the impetus toward the introduction of the statewide school accountability system, which was implemented in fall of 1999. As a result, the *Progress Profiles* have turned into an important mechanism for disseminating information on the status and performance of public education in the state of Louisiana.

The Progress Profiles program is administered by the Louisiana Department of Education (LDE), Office of Management and Finance, Division of Planning, Analysis and Information Resources. This program was founded on the premise that educational improvement is most successful when parents, school staff, and policymakers have access to accurate information on a wide range of factors believed to influence student learning. The indicators included in the *Progress Profiles* were carefully selected because they

- have been demonstrated through school effectiveness research to be related to student learning;
- represent key features of schooling that can be influenced by parents, school staff, and policymakers, and thus are useful for school improvement purposes; and
- yield the maximum amount of accurate and essential information possible without posing undue reporting burdens at either the school or district level.

To offer the most comprehensive overview possible and serve the specific needs of varied audiences, the Department of Education has provided three levels of reporting.

1. *School Report Cards* are tailored to the needs of parents and the general public. In September 1999, the first edition of the accountability reports were issued for 1,188 public schools with grades in the K-8 range, which included elementary, middle/junior high, and combination schools statewide. Copies of the report cards were delivered to the principals for distribution to all parents.
2. *District Composite Reports* are produced for all 66 Louisiana public school districts. The most detailed and comprehensive of the three levels of reporting, these reports offer local and state-level policymakers longitudinal data on all indicators including the accountability performance results.
3. The *Louisiana State Education Progress Report* is best suited to the needs of the general reader because it provides a succinct overview of the major characteristics of Louisiana education based on accountability results and other findings.

“Any effort to improve schools must be designed to meet the goal of creating an active, thinking curriculum in specific disciplines, and success should be judged by whether increasing numbers of students reach agreed-upon performance standards.”

—Bill Honig

Phi Delta Kappan, June 1994

Purpose of the *District Composite Report*

The purpose of the *District Composite Report* is to provide information relevant to the condition of education in Louisiana. This report provides detailed longitudinal information on various indicators as well as analyses of data where feasible. It serves as an effective tool to aid policymakers and district administrators in identifying opportunities for school improvement.

Organization of this Report

This report is organized into five parts, each encompassing a series of related educational indicators.

- *Part 1. District Summary.* The summary tables in this section offer district-level information for all indicators including the school accountability results. In addition to quick-reference tables on various indicators, district socioeconomic and demographic data and financial information are also included to give a more complete picture of Louisiana school districts. School performance is influenced by community socioeconomic characteristics and by the level of local financial support for public education. **Part 1, therefore, presents parish (as opposed to district) demographic and socioeconomic indicators ranging from household income distribution and teen pregnancy rate to district revenue, expenditures, and average teacher salaries.** District summary tables of all *Profile* indicators also are provided in Part 1.
- *Part 2. School Characteristics and Accountability Information.* The context within which students are educated and the level of educational resources available to them impact learning and performance results. Part 2 provides a quick summary of each school's accountability results (i.e., school performance score, school performance category, and two year growth target). This section also focuses on key educational "inputs" and resources at the school level: i.e., the size of the student body and faculty, the school's category (e.g., elementary schools, middle schools, etc.), class sizes, and the academic preparation of faculty.

- *Part 3. Student Participation.* For students to receive an education, they must first have the opportunity to learn; thus, the extent to which students are present and actively engaged in schooling is of vital importance (Oakes, 1989). Part 3 presents three indicators that provide some measure of student participation: attendance, suspensions/expulsions, and dropouts.
- *Part 4. Student Achievement.* Part 4 reports three types of school-level outputs: student performance on (1) reading level evaluation results for grades 2 and 3, which assess students' ability to read and comprehend on grade level; (2) criterion-referenced tests (CRTs), which measure students' performance on state-prescribed curricula; and (3) norm-referenced tests (NRTs), which indicate how Louisiana students compare with other students nationally. The Reading Level Evaluation Results are based on Louisiana's new Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA), which is a uniform examination used statewide for the first time in the 1998-99 school year. The CRT results reported for grades 4 and 8 are based on Louisiana's new criterion-referenced testing program (LEAP for the 21st Century) implemented in the spring of 1999. The Graduation Exit Examination (GEE), designed for high school students, is administered in grades 10 and 11. The NRT results, which are also part of LEAP, reflect student performance utilizing two tests: (1) *The Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS)*, which is administered for grade 3, 5, 6, and 7; and (2) *The Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED)*, which is administered for grade 9.
- *Part 5. College Readiness.* One goal of elementary-secondary schooling is to ensure that those students seeking an advanced education are adequately prepared for college. This report presents two indicators of college readiness: (1) student performance on the American College Test (ACT), a national test commonly used for college placement purposes; and (2) the percentage of high school graduates who take remedial courses as first-time college freshmen.

A brief narrative, organized as follows, introduces each indicator presented in this report:

- an introduction to the indicator and its significance in the study and/or promotion of student learning;
- a description of how data are organized in the accompanying table(s);
- definitions of key terms, where applicable;
- formulas/equations used to calculate statistics, where applicable; and
- the source(s) of the data presented.

A glossary at the end of this report provides operational definitions for key terms.

School Accountability System

The school accountability system was implemented in the fall of 1999, with an initial focus on schools containing grade levels kindergarten through eighth (K-8). This phase of the accountability system encompassed 1,188 public schools out of a total of 1,507. The accountability program examined each school's progress based on statewide testing programs (LEAP 21 and *The Iowa Tests*) and on school attendance and dropout data.

School Performance Scores (SPS) were calculated for all 1,188 schools using the 1998-99 test data with the 1997-98 attendance and dropout data. SPS for each school is a weighted composite index, using 60% weight for the LEAP 21 tests, 30% weight for *The Iowa Tests*, and a total of 10% for the attendance and dropout results.

Based on its SPS, each school was assigned a performance category, as described on the following table. An SPS of 100 indicates that a school has reached the State's 10-year goal, while a score of 150 indicates achievement of the 20-year goal.

Once the SPS for each accountability school was calculated, a two-year Growth Target was set, defining the minimum expected growth that a school must achieve in order to be on track for meeting the State's 10-year goal.

School Performance Category Assignment

School Performance Category	SPS Range
School of Academic Excellence	150.0 or Above
School of Academic Distinction	125.0 – 149.9
School of Academic Achievement	100.0 – 124.9
Academically Above Average	69.4 – 99.9
Academically Below Average	30.1 – 69.3
Academically Unacceptable School	30 or Below

School Categorization

Category comparison statistics are presented by district and for the state as a whole for those indicators that are not reported by grade level; these include class size, attendance, suspension, and expulsion. This homogeneous grouping of schools by level of instruction fosters probably the fairest comparisons; however, district and statewide comparison statistics also are provided.

The 1,507 Louisiana public schools have been placed into one of four categories:

- *elementary*—any school whose grade structure falls within the K-8 range, which excludes grades in the 9-12 range, and which does not fit the definition for middle/junior high.
- *middle/junior high*—any school whose grade structure falls within the 4-9 range, which includes grades 7 or 8, and which excludes grades in the K-3 and 10-12 ranges.
- *high*—any school whose grade structure falls within the 6-12 range and includes grades in the 10-12 range, or any school that contains only grade 9.
- *combination*—any school whose grade structure falls within the K-12 range and which is not described by any of the above definitions. These schools generally contain some grades in the K-6 range and some grades in the 9-12 range.

Examples would include grade structures such as K-12; K-3, 9-12; and 4-6, 9-12.

Demographic Indicators Associated With Educational Attainment

Research has shown that demographic and socioeconomic variables affect student achievement. An analysis of the background characteristics of the student population places the school performance indicators in their broader context and helps shed light on the degree of difficulty that certain school districts or states experience in educating their particular student populations. In other words, inclusion of the demographic indicators in Part 1 provides a context for interpretation of the outcomes.

The *District Composite Report* presents the following socioeconomic and demographic information at the parish (not district), state and national levels:

- education attainment,
- labor force breakdown,
- unemployment rate,
- per capita income,
- household income distribution,
- population by race,
- single parent households,
- all persons living below the poverty level, and
- teen pregnancy rate.

The data are supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, and University of Louisiana at Monroe, Center for Business and Economic Research.

District Financial Overview

There are many factors which contribute to the overall profile of a school district. Financial information is one of the vital factors which are part of that profile. Inclusion of this information in Part 1 helps the reader understand how a public school district functions, and it provides additional context for the interpretation of educational indicators.

Longitudinal Analysis: Tracking School Progress Over Time

By law, the Progress Profiles Program is required to present six years of data (the current year and the five previous years). These longitudinal school-level data are presented in the *District Composite Report*. Each year, the *Composite Reports* are updated by adding the most current year's data and deleting the data that are more than six years old. The *School Report Cards* and the *Louisiana State Education Progress Report*, on the other hand, present only the most current year of data so that parents and policymakers who want a very concise and current snapshot of education performance need not wade through voluminous amounts of information.

Incorporating longitudinal data in the *District Composite Report* enables policy makers to anticipate changes in educational outcomes, not just describe them (Smith, 1988). However, longitudinal reporting does complicate the presentation of data. To assist policy makers in interpreting data, tables in the *District Composite Report* have been formatted as follows:

1. *Cross-sectional data* (i.e., for any given year) are presented vertically in columns. School-to-school comparisons can be made within any given year by scanning up and down columns.
2. *Longitudinal data* are presented horizontally in rows. An individual school's progress on any single variable can be charted over time by scanning left-to-right across columns.
3. Schools are listed in *sequential order*, based on school site code and school category.

1998-99 As Baseline Year

1998-99 has become a new baseline year for several reasons. First it was the year when the first phase of the newly established school accountability system went into effect and each public school with a grade in the K-8 range received a performance score and a performance label. Secondly, the newly designed criterion-referenced testing program (LEAP 21) went into effect for students in grades 4 and 8. And finally, *The Iowa Tests*, the newly adopted norm-referenced tests, were administered for the first time at grades 3, 5, and 7. For these reasons, this report starts with the 1998-99 school year as its first year. The profiles data for the prior years are still accessible through the 1997-98 *District Composite Report*.

To facilitate longitudinal and cross indicator tracking of individual schools, the LDE has included in all the tables the six digit site code assigned to all public schools. In instances for which certain data may not be available for a school, the tilde symbol (~) will be displayed.

The Challenge: Accurate and Reliable Reporting

Measurement is a process involving both theoretical as well as empirical considerations. Most assuredly, research based on the inadequate measurement of indicators does not result in a greater understanding of the particular indicator (Carmines and Zeller, 1979). Though it is widely recognized that the best educational policy is made when officials have access to accurate information, the use of inaccurate or unreliable data is more dangerous than no information at all. Recognizing this possibility for misunderstanding, the LDE has made every effort to ensure the reliability and validity of the data reported on the *Progress Profiles*. Toward that end, LDE and district staff examine each indicator through a meticulous data correction and verification process.

The Progress Profiles Program has grown substantially over the past several years. The LDE has executed an elaborate process for data verification and analyses to ensure that quality is an intrinsic part of each *Progress Profiles* report.

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Part 1. District Summary

Parish Socioeconomic And Demographic Overview	1-1
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Parish Socioeconomic And Demographic Overview

The socioeconomic and demographic composition of the parish may shed light on household situations and thus the educational system of a school district. Issues such as income, poverty rate, single parent households, and teen pregnancy affect family function, which is strongly linked to achievement. This section examines state- and national-level information for each parish's socioeconomic and demographic indicator presented.

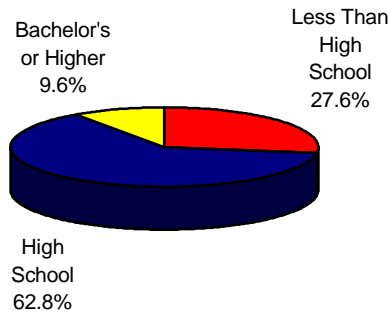
Definitions

- *Education Attainment*—is divided into three levels:
 1. Less than high school degree: includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates.
 2. High school degree: includes persons whose highest degree is a high school diploma or its equivalent and those who have attempted some college or have received an associate degree. Persons who completed the twelfth grade but did not receive a diploma are not included.
 3. Bachelor's degree or higher: includes persons who have received a college, university, or professional degree.
- *Labor Force*—is divided into four categories:
 1. White collar: includes persons with executive, administrative, and managerial occupations; professional specialty occupations; technicians and related support occupations; sales occupations; and administrative support occupations, including clerical.
 2. Blue collar: includes persons with precision production, craft, and repair occupations; transportation and material moving occupations; positions held by machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors; and positions held by handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.
 3. Service and Other: includes persons with private household occupations, protective service occupations, and other service occupations.
 4. Agriculture: includes persons who perform farming, forestry, and fishing industry jobs.
- *Household Income Distribution*—is divided into seven major groups. The annual income range begins with below \$15,000 and ends with \$100,000 and above.
- *Population by Race*—is divided into three major groups, white, black, and “other.” The “other” category consists of Native Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders. It should be noted that, according to the 1990 Bureau of Census data, Hispanic origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race and are therefore included in the categories of white, black, and “other.”
- *Single Parent Household Rate*—is the number of single parent households divided by the total number of households.
- *Poverty Threshold*—is revised to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. According to the 1990 Bureau of the Census data, the average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674.
- *Teen Pregnancy Rate*—is the total number of teenage girls under the age of 19 divided by the total number of pregnant women.
- *Per capita income*—is the average income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. The Census Bureau derived per capita income by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group (excluding patients or inmates in institutional quarters).
- *Unemployment rate*—is the total number of persons not working, who are available and seeking work, regardless of age, as a percentage of the civilian labor force. This figure is considered the official unemployment rate and is typically cited in comparisons.

Grant Parish Socioeconomic and Demographic Overview

As each school district works toward its educational vision and goals, social and economic factors within the parish may directly or indirectly affect the educational experience of students. An overview of the relevant demographic and socioeconomic profile of each parish places the education indicator data presented in this report in the proper context. These data provide a socioeconomic and demographic profile of the parish as a whole, not the public school district. In preparing this section, every effort was made to obtain the most recent data available for each indicator.

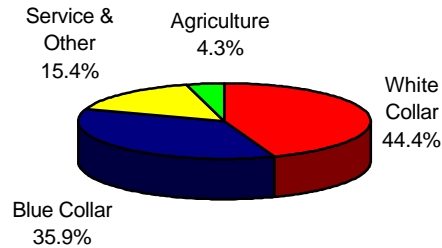
Education Attainment



	Bachelor's or Higher	High School	Less Than High School
State	16.1%	68.3%	15.6%
Nation	24.7%	62.2%	13.1%

Sources: Northeast Louisiana University, Center for Business and Economic Research and NCES, 1995.

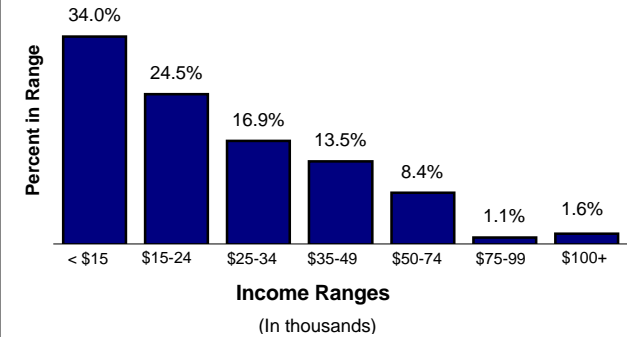
Labor Force



	White Collar	Blue Collar	Service & Other	Agriculture
State	55.9%	27.4%	14.2%	2.5%
Nation	57.8%	25.6%	13.7%	2.9%

Source: US Bureau of Census, 1990.

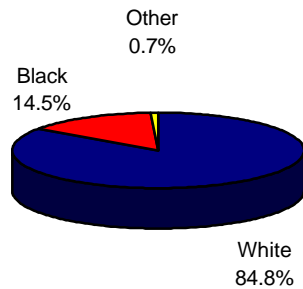
Household Income Distribution



	<\$15	\$15-24	\$25-34	\$35-49	\$50-74	\$75-99	\$100+
State	36.3%	18.8%	14.8%	14.7%	10.3%	2.7%	2.4%
Nation	24.3%	17.4%	15.2%	17.3%	15.4%	6.0%	4.4%

Source: US Bureau of Census, 1990.

Population by Race



	White	Black	Other
State	67.3%	30.8%	1.9%
Nation	83.9%	12.3%	3.8%

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Poverty Level

	Parish	State	Nation
All Persons Living Below Poverty Level	23.7%	23.6%	15.7%

Source: Northeast Louisiana University, Center for Business and Economic Research, 1993.

Single Parenthood

	Parish	State	Nation
Single Parent Households	15.3%	19.1%	14.8%

Source: US Bureau of Census, 1990.

Source: US Bureau of Census, 1990.

Labor Related Statistics

	Parish	State	Nation
Per Capita Income ¹	\$13,869	\$19,709	\$24,436
Unemployment Rate ²	9.9%	6.6%	5.4%

Sources: 1) Northeast Louisiana University, Center for Business and Economic Research, 1996. 2) Bureau of Labor and Statistics, US Dept of Labor, 1996.

Teen Pregnancy

	Parish	State	Nation
Teen Pregnancy Rate	23.0%	18.9%	12.9%

Source: Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, 1996.

District Financial Overview

Financial information broadens the understanding of how public school districts function and provides additional context for the interpretation of educational indicators. The two major components of the financial information are revenues and expenditures.

Definitions

- **Revenues**—governmental funds appropriated for public education. Revenues are received from four main sources:
 1. **Local**: monies collected directly by a district through taxes (ad valorem, sales, and use taxes), bonds, revenues from other local government units, tuition, transportation fees, earnings of investments, food service, and community service.
 2. **State**: monies received from the state government through Louisiana's Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) formula, grants-in-aid, and specific programs such as the Early Childhood Program.
 3. **Federal**: monies received from the federal government through a variety of programs such as Title I, Impact Aid Fund, Reserve Officer Training Corps Program (ROTC), Headstart Programs, School Food Service, Adult Basic Education, and Special Education.
 4. **District revenues per pupil**: total revenues divided by the adjusted October 1 funded student membership.
- **Expenditures**—charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, which benefit the current fiscal year. Total expenditures include the following categories:*
- 1. **Instructional Expenditures**: monies spent for classroom instruction, pupil support, and instructional staff support.

2. **Non-instructional expenditures**: monies spent for school administration, business services, operations and maintenance, transportation, food services, enterprises, and community services.
3. **Facility Acquisition & Construction Services**: monies spent for activities concerned with acquiring land and buildings, remodeling buildings, constructing buildings and additions to buildings, initially installing or extending service systems and other built-in equipment, and improving sites.
4. **District expenditures per pupil**: total expenditures minus debt service divided by the adjusted October 1 funded membership.

An additional item frequently of interest to the public is *average salary of full-time teachers*. Average salary calculations include full-time classroom teachers and librarians; special education teachers, aides, guidance counselors, and part-time teachers are not included. This information is different from *average salary of full-time teachers*, which is an average of all teachers' salaries in the district.

Note: Some districts' financial data may be adjusted after the publication of this report because of audits. The financial information in this section is based on the December 1, 1998, figures provided by the Office of Management and Finance, LDE.

* Debt service and other long-term obligations are not included in expenditure figures because these monies provide services during multiple years and should not be attributed to only one year.

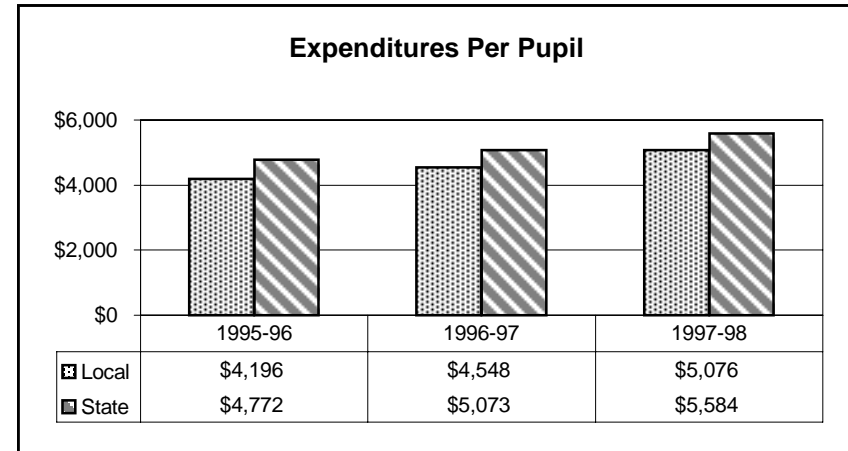
Grant Parish Financial Profile

District Revenue by Source									
Revenue Source	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
	Amount	% of District Total	State Average %	Amount	% of District Total	State Average %	Amount	% of District Total	State Average %
Local	\$2,415,898	15.3%	36.8%	\$2,688,545	15.4%	37.4%	\$2,767,499	14.7%	37.6%
State	\$11,208,525	71.1%	50.9%	\$12,367,041	71.0%	50.8%	\$13,507,033	71.8%	51.0%
Federal	\$2,150,501	13.6%	12.3%	\$2,369,029	13.6%	11.8%	\$2,536,334	13.5%	11.4%
Total	\$15,774,924	100.0%	100.0%	\$17,424,615	100.0%	100.0%	\$18,810,866	100.0%	100.0%

Adjusted October 1 Student Membership		
1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
3,673	3,740	3,674

Revenues Per Pupil			
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Local	\$4,295	\$4,659	\$5,120
State Average	\$4,981	\$5,296	\$5,818

Teacher Salaries		
Year	Local Average Salary	State Average Salary
1995-96	\$23,534	\$26,800
1996-97	\$25,434	\$29,025
1997-98	\$26,685	\$31,131



Notes:

1. District financial data may be adjusted as a result of audits conducted by the Louisiana Department of Education.
2. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.
3. Revenue per pupil and operating expenditure per pupil are based on adjusted October 1 funded student membership.

District Indicator Summary Results

School Characteristics

Schools in Grant Parish

Schools in Grant Parish						
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Total Number of Schools	10					
October 1 Membership	3,692					
Number of Faculty	222					

Schools by Performance Category

Accountability Results													
	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
School of Academic Excellence	0.0	0											
School of Academic Distinction	0.0	0											
School of Academic Achievement	0.0	0											
Academically Above Average	42.9	3											
Academically Below Average	57.1	4											
Academically Unacceptable School	0.0	0											
Number of Schools*	100.0	7											

* For 1998-99, schools with grades K-8 were included in the accountability system.

Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher

Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher													
	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
	28.38	63											

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

School Characteristics

Class Size Characteristics for Grades K-12		Class Size Characteristics for Grades K-12											
		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Elementary Schools													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	34.00	34										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	49.00	49										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	17.00	17										
Middle/Jr. High Schools													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	32.56	42										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	39.53	51										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	27.91	36										
High Schools													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	57.20	151										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	28.79	76										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	14.02	37										
Combination Schools													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	53.85	28										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	44.23	23										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	1.92	1										
All Schools													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	46.79	255										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	36.51	199										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.70	91										

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

Student Participation

		Student Attendance					
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Percent of Student Attendance							
Elementary Schools		95.73					
Middle/Jr. High Schools		93.08					
High Schools		90.50					
Combination Schools		95.63					
All Schools		94.13					

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

Student Participation

		Students Suspended and Expelled											
		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
Students Suspended and Expelled													
Elementary Schools													
	Suspended (In School)	0.78	16										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.41	91										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
Middle/Jr. High Schools													
	Suspended (In School)	11.83	71										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.17	7										
	Expelled (In School)	0.33	2										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.33	2										
High Schools													
	Suspended (In School)	7.72	70										
	Suspended (Out of School)	0.99	9										
	Expelled (In School)	0.88	8										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.11	1										
Combination Schools													
	Suspended (In School)	1.56	5										
	Suspended (Out of School)	15.89	51										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
All Schools													
	Suspended (In School)	4.18	162										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.07	158										
	Expelled (In School)	0.26	10										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.08	3										

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

Student Achievement

Developmental Reading Assessment Results												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 02												
Students Assessed		311										
Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	36.33	113										
Students Reading On Their Grade Level	51.77	161										
Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	11.90	37										
Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 03												
Students Assessed		278										
Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	23.02	64										
Students Reading On Their Grade Level	63.31	176										
Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	13.67	38										

Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Level												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 English Language Arts												
Advanced	0.6	2										
Proficient	12.9	40										
Basic	40.1	124										
Approaching Basic	27.2	84										
Unsatisfactory	19.1	59										

Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Level												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 Mathematics												
Advanced	0.3	1										
Proficient	4.2	13										
Basic	31.4	97										
Approaching Basic	28.2	87										
Unsatisfactory	35.9	111										

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

Student Achievement

LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 8 English Language Arts

Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Level												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Advanced	0.0	0										
Proficient	10.2	28										
Basic	37.1	102										
Approaching Basic	36.0	99										
Unsatisfactory	16.7	46										

LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 8 Mathematics

Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Level												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Advanced	0.4	1										
Proficient	1.5	4										
Basic	35.6	98										
Approaching Basic	26.5	73										
Unsatisfactory	36.0	99										

Graduation Exit Examination (GEE) Results

Percent of Students Passing GEE and Number of Students Tested												
1998-99			1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
English Language Arts	89	190										
Mathematics	73	154										
Written Composition	97	203										
Science	86	146										
Social Studies	92	156										

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

Student Achievement

		Percent of Students by National Quartiles and Percentile Rank of Average Standard Scores for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests				
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
		2003-04				
Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 03						
	Fourth Quartile	15.9				
	Third Quartile	24.2				
	Second Quartile	30.6				
	First Quartile	29.4				
	Percentile Rank	43.0				
Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 05						
	Fourth Quartile	16.7				
	Third Quartile	25.9				
	Second Quartile	31.1				
	First Quartile	26.3				
	Percentile Rank	46.0				
Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 06						
	Fourth Quartile	16.7				
	Third Quartile	27.9				
	Second Quartile	30.2				
	First Quartile	25.2				
	Percentile Rank	48.0				
Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 07						
	Fourth Quartile	10.4				
	Third Quartile	32.5				
	Second Quartile	35.4				
	First Quartile	21.7				
	Percentile Rank	45.0				
Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 09						
	Fourth Quartile	17.6				
	Third Quartile	28.0				
	Second Quartile	29.2				
	First Quartile	25.2				
	Percentile Rank	46.0				

¹ Represents graduates from the previous school year

~ = Unavailable Data

District Indicator Summary Results

College Readiness

American College Test (ACT) Results						
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
ACT Average Composite Score	18.6					

First-time College Freshmen Performance											
1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
	154										
40.26	62										
50.00	31										

¹ Represents graduates from the previous school year

~ = Unavailable Data

Part 2. School Characteristics And Accountability Information

Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher	2-5
Class Size Characteristics	2-7

Table 1
School Characteristics and Accountability Information of Grant Parish

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022001	Colfax Elementary School						
	Grade Structure	PK,K-6					
	October 1 Membership	526					
	Number of Faculty	30					
	School Type	Elementary					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	50.1					
	School Performance Category *	5					
	Two Year Growth Target	59.4					
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School						
	Grade Structure	7-8					
	October 1 Membership	410					
	Number of Faculty	25					
	School Type	Middle/Jr. High					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	65.0					
	School Performance Category *	5					
	Two Year Growth Target	71.7					
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School						
	Grade Structure	6-8					
	October 1 Membership	160					
	Number of Faculty	9					
	School Type	Middle/Jr. High					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	63.0					
	School Performance Category *	5					
	Two Year Growth Target	69.9					
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Grade Structure	PK,K-12					
	October 1 Membership	319					
	Number of Faculty	20					
	School Type	Combination					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	74.6					
	School Performance Category *	4					
	Two Year Growth Target	79.6					

~ = Unavailable Data P = Pre-kindergarten NG = Nongraded

* 1 = School of Academic Excellence 2 = School of Academic Distinction 3 = School of Academic Achievement
 4 = Academically Above Average 5 = Academically Below Average 6 = Academically Unacceptable School

Table 1
School Characteristics and Accountability Information of Grant Parish

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022005	Grant High School						
	Grade Structure	9-12					
	October 1 Membership	668					
	Number of Faculty	38					
	School Type	High					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	~					
	School Performance Category *	~					
022006	Montgomery High School						
	Grade Structure	9-12					
	October 1 Membership	179					
	Number of Faculty	13					
	School Type	High					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	~					
	School Performance Category *	~					
022007	Pollock Elementary School						
	Grade Structure	K-6					
	October 1 Membership	588					
	Number of Faculty	34					
	School Type	Elementary					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	78.3					
	School Performance Category *	4					
022008	Verda Elementary School						
	Grade Structure	PK,K-5					
	October 1 Membership	251					
	Number of Faculty	19					
	School Type	Elementary					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	63.7					
	School Performance Category *	5					
	Two Year Growth Target	70.5					

~ = Unavailable Data P = Pre-kindergarten NG = Nongraded

* 1 = School of Academic Excellence 2 = School of Academic Distinction 3 = School of Academic Achievement

4 = Academically Above Average 5 = Academically Below Average 6 = Academically Unacceptable School

Table 1
School Characteristics and Accountability Information of Grant Parish

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022010	South Grant Elementary School						
	Grade Structure	K-6					
	October 1 Membership	587					
	Number of Faculty	34					
	School Type	Elementary					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	79.5					
	School Performance Category *	4					
	Two Year Growth Target	84.5					
022011	Positive Action School						
	Grade Structure	7,9-10					
	October 1 Membership	4					
	Number of Faculty	~					
	School Type	High					
	School Performance Score (SPS)	~					
	School Performance Category *	~					
	Two Year Growth Target	~					

~ = Unavailable Data P = Pre-kindergarten NG = Nongraded

* 1 = School of Academic Excellence 2 = School of Academic Distinction 3 = School of Academic Achievement
 4 = Academically Above Average 5 = Academically Below Average 6 = Academically Unacceptable School

Table 1
School Characteristics and Accountability Information of Grant Parish

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Total Number of Schools	10					
	October 1 Membership	3,692					
	Number of Faculty	222					
Schools by Performance Category		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
	School of Academic Excellence	0.0	0				
	School of Academic Distinction	0.0	0				
	School of Academic Achievement	0.0	0				
	Academically Above Average	42.9	3				
	Academically Below Average	57.1	4				
	Academically Unacceptable School	0.0	0				
	Number of Schools*	100.0	7				
State							
	Total Number of Schools	1,507					
	October 1 Membership	766,274					
	Number of Faculty	49,298					
Schools by Performance Category		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
	School of Academic Excellence	0.1	1				
	School of Academic Distinction	1.3	15				
	School of Academic Achievement	7.9	94				
	Academically Above Average	44.0	524				
	Academically Below Average	42.0	500				
	Academically Unacceptable School	4.8	57				
	Number of Schools*	100.0	1,191				

* For 1998-99, schools with grades K-8 were included in the accountability system.

~ = Unavailable Data P = Pre-kindergarten NG = Nongraded

* 1 = School of Academic Excellence 2 = School of Academic Distinction 3 = School of Academic Achievement

4 = Academically Above Average 5 = Academically Below Average 6 = Academically Unacceptable School

Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher

Perhaps the most vital educational resource available to students is the school faculty. One indicator of faculty preparation is the level of academic training the staff has completed.

Organization

Table 2, Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher, presents the number and percent of faculty attaining a master's degree or higher. Data are presented for all faculty members in all schools in each district. Schools are presented in site code order. District and state totals are presented for comparison purposes.

Data Presentation

This report displays the percent of faculty with a master's degree or higher.

Definition

- *Faculty*—school-based instructional personnel. In addition to full-time classroom teachers, these individuals include principals,

assistant principals, guidance counselors, librarians, and other instructional staff (provided these individuals teach at least one class).

Method of Calculation

The formula used to compute the percentage of faculty who have a master's degree or higher is presented below. Itinerant staff members who are employed at multiple school sites are counted at each school in which they teach, but are counted only once in district and state percentages.

Data Sources

Site-based personnel—district-reported data submitted to the LDE via the *Profile of Educational Personnel* (PEP).

Faculty degree status—district-reported data submitted to the LDE via the *Profile of Educational Personnel* (PEP).

Formula Used to Calculate Percent of Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher}}{\text{Total Number of Faculty at All Education Levels}} = \frac{\text{Number of Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher}}{\text{Total Number of Faculty at All Education Levels}} \times 100$$

Table 2
Faculty with a Master's Degree or Higher

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School	26.67	8										
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School	20.00	5										
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School	33.33	3										
022004	Georgetown High School	50.00	10										
022005	Grant High School	50.00	19										
022006	Montgomery High School	30.77	4										
022007	Pollock Elementary School	23.53	8										
022008	Verda Elementary School	10.53	2										
022010	South Grant Elementary School	11.76	4										
022011	Positive Action School	0.00	0										
District		28.38	63										
State		42.05	20,732										

~ = Unavailable Data

Small classes generally allow more time for pupil-teacher interaction and therefore are instrumental in promoting student learning, especially at the lower elementary grades. In recognition of that fact, the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education has set specific limits on the maximum size of classes at various grade levels (*Bulletin 741*). The maximum enrollment in grades K-3 is 26 students, while in grades 4-12 the maximum enrollment is 33 students. The limits do not apply to activity classes such as physical education, chorus, and band.

Organization

Tables 3a, 3b, 3c, and 3d (Class Size Characteristics for Elementary, Middle/Junior High, High, and Combination Schools, respectively) present the number and percentage of classes that fall within various class size ranges. Data are presented for all schools in each district, with schools presented by category and in site code order. District and state percentages are presented for comparison of all schools. Since 1993-94, district and state percentages based on school category also have been provided.

Data Presentation

This report provides the 1998-99 class size information for grades K-12 by three ranges: 1-20, 21-26, and 27+. Category percentages are provided for comparison purposes.

Definition

- *Class*—a grouping of children under the primary supervision and instruction of an individual teacher for all or part of the instructional day, as reported for the purposes of the *Annual School Report* (ASR) and as identified by a specific ASR course code.

Method of Calculation

The following criterion was applied to *Annual School Report* (ASR) data to determine which classes should be included/excluded from the class size calculations:

- Activity classes (which have a maximum allowable student count greater than 33) are excluded because their inclusion in the computation would skew the results.

Formulas Used to Calculate Percent of Classes in Each of the Specific Class Size Ranges

$$\text{Percent of Classes in Specific Class Size Range} = \frac{\text{Number of Classes in Specific Class Size Range}}{\text{Total Number of Classes}} \times 100^*$$

*Note: Because of school categorization, the numerator and denominator will vary. For example, Percent of Classes in Elementary Schools in Specific Class Size Range = (Number of Classes in Elementary Schools in Specific Class Size Range / Total Number of Classes in Elementary Schools) X 100.

Data Source

District-reported data from the *Annual School Report* (ASR).

References

Franklin, B.J. and Glascock, C.H. (1994, November). School configuration: Which configuration is best? Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-South Educational Research Association, Nashville, Tenn.

Louisiana Department of Education, *Louisiana Handbook for School Administrators* (Bulletin 741), Baton Rouge, La.

LDE researchers have explored the relationship between school configuration and Report Card indicators related to student participation and testing. Middle school students perform significantly lower in grades 6 and 7 for all indicators than grades 6 and 7 students in elementary or combination (K-12) schools (Franklin and Glascock, 1994).

Table 3a: Class Size Characteristics
Elementary Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	40.54	15										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	51.35	19										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	8.11	3										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	24.00	6										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	52.00	13										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	24.00	6										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	41.67	5										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	58.33	7										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	30.77	8										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	38.46	10										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	30.77	8										
District (Elementary Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	34.00	34										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	49.00	49										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	17.00	17										
District (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	46.79	255										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	36.51	199										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.70	91										
State (Elementary Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	36.48	11,901										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	50.38	16,434										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	13.14	4,285										
State (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	36.91	44,332										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	38.50	46,247										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	24.59	29,539										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 3b: Class Size Characteristics
Middle/Jr. High Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	35.42	34										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	47.92	46										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.67	16										
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	24.24	8										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	15.15	5										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	60.61	20										
District (Middle/Jr. High Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	32.56	42										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	39.53	51										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	27.91	36										
District (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	46.79	255										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	36.51	199										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.70	91										
State (Middle/Jr. High Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	29.78	9,029										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	39.56	11,994										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	30.66	9,294										
State (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	36.91	44,332										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	38.50	46,247										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	24.59	29,539										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 3c: Class Size Characteristics
High Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022005	Grant High School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	54.81	114										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	28.85	60										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.35	34										
022006	Montgomery High School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	66.07	37										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	28.57	16										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	5.36	3										
District (High Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	57.20	151										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	28.79	76										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	14.02	37										
District (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	46.79	255										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	36.51	199										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.70	91										
State (High Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	37.47	18,477										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	31.83	15,697										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	30.71	15,144										
State (All Schools)													
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	36.91	44,332										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	38.50	46,247										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	24.59	29,539										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 3d: Class Size Characteristics
Combination Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	53.85	28										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	44.23	23										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	1.92	1										
District	(Combination Schools)												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	53.85	28										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	44.23	23										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	1.92	1										
District	(All Schools)												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	46.79	255										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	36.51	199										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	16.70	91										
State	(Combination Schools)												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	62.64	4,925										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	26.99	2,122										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	10.38	816										
State	(All Schools)												
	Class Size Range 1 - 20	36.91	44,332										
	Class Size Range 21 - 26	38.50	46,247										
	Class Size Range 27 or more	24.59	29,539										

~ = Unavailable Data

Part 3. Student Participation

Student Attendance	3-1
Students Suspended and Expelled.....	3-7

More than a decade ago, American schools were challenged by *A Nation at Risk* to do whatever necessary to reduce the amount of instructional time lost to absenteeism (Bennett, 1988). As educators have long recognized, occasional absences cause some learning disruption, but frequent student absences can severely reduce academic progress (Bamber, 1979).

The percent of student attendance reflects the percentage of time the average student is present within the total number of instructional days. Since 1993-94, attendance has been calculated to the nearest half day.

Organization

Tables 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d, Student Attendance, present the percent of student attendance for each school in the district. District and state percentages are presented for comparison of all schools. Schools are presented by category and in site code order.

Data Presentation

This report presents the percent of student attendance for the school, district, and state, based on the school category.

Definitions

- *Aggregate days attendance*—the total number of days that students are *present* at the school site over the course of the school year.
- *Aggregate days membership*—the total number of days that students are *enrolled* (but not necessarily *present* at the school site) over the course of the school year.

Of all the School Report Card indicators studied, student attendance yields the strongest positive relationship with average test scores. This finding is especially evident in secondary schools with higher attendance. These schools show a marked increase in the percentage of students passing the Graduation Exit Exam (Franklin and Crone, 1993).

- *Day of attendance*—effective with the 1992-93 school year, when a student “(1) is physically present at a school site or is participating in an authorized school activity and (2) is under the supervision of authorized personnel. This definition extends to students who are homebound, assigned to and participating in drug rehabilitation programs that contain a State-approved education component, or participating in school-authorized field trips.” (Bulletin 741)

“Students who meet the above criteria and are present at the school site for 26-50 percent of the student’s instructional day shall be credited with a half day of attendance. Those who meet the above criteria and are present for at least 51% of the student’s instructional day are credited with a whole day of attendance. Students who are not physically present or who are participating for 25 percent or less of their instructional day will be considered absent for reporting purposes. Absences, whether excused or unexcused, shall be counted as an absence for reporting to the Department.” (Bulletin 741)

The above definition was piloted for the 1992-93 school year and has been in effect statewide since the 1993-94 school year.

- *Percent of student attendance*—the ratio of aggregate days student attendance to aggregate days membership.

Method of Calculation

The formulas used in calculating percent of student attendance are presented on the following page.

Data Sources

The attendance indicator is based on district-reported data submitted to the LDE via the *Student Information System* (SIS).

References

- Bamber, C. (1979). Student and teacher absenteeism. *Phi Delta Kappa Fastback*. 126, 12.
- Bennett, W. J. (1988). *American Education - Making It Work*. 17. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Franklin, B. J. and Crone, L. J. (1993). *Louisiana Progress Profiles*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Atlanta, Ga.
- Louisiana Department of Education. *Handbook for Louisiana School Administrators (Bulletin 741)*. Baton Rouge, La.: Author.
-

Formulas Used to Calculate Percent of Student Attendance

School-level Aggregation

$$\text{Percent of Student Attendance} = \frac{\text{Aggregate Days of Attendance}}{\text{Aggregate Days of Membership}} \times 100$$

District-level Aggregation

$$\text{Percent of Student Attendance} = \frac{\text{Total Aggregate Days of Attendance for All Schools in the District}}{\text{Total Aggregate Days of Membership for All Schools in the District}} \times 100^*$$

State-level Aggregation

$$\text{Percent of Student Attendance} = \frac{\text{Total Aggregate Days of Attendance for All Schools in the State}}{\text{Total Aggregate Days of Membership for All Schools in the State}} \times 100^*$$

*Note: Because of school categorization, the numerator and denominator will vary. For example, Percent of Student Attendance in Elementary Schools = (Aggregate Days of Attendance for All Elementary Schools / Aggregate Days of Membership for All Elementary Schools) X 100.

Table 4a: Percent of Student Attendance
Elementary Schools

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022001 Colfax Elementary School	96.18					
022007 Pollock Elementary School	95.22					
022008 Verda Elementary School	96.45					
022010 South Grant Elementary School	95.59					
District (Elementary Schools)	95.73					
District (All Schools)	94.13					
State (Elementary Schools)	95.15					
State (All Schools)	93.53					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 4b: Percent of Student Attendance
Middle/Jr. High Schools

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022002 Dry Prong Junior High School	92.22					
022003 Montgomery Gaines Junior High School	95.37					
District (Middle/Jr. High Schools)	93.08					
District (All Schools)	94.13					
State (Middle/Jr. High Schools)	92.85					
State (All Schools)	93.53					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 4c: Percent of Student Attendance
High Schools

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022005 Grant High School	90.57					
022006 Montgomery High School	90.47					
022011 Positive Action School	71.36					
District (High Schools)	90.50					
District (All Schools)	94.13					
State (High Schools)	90.87					
State (All Schools)	93.53					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 4d: Percent of Student Attendance
Combination Schools

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022004 Georgetown High School	95.61					
District (Combination Schools)	95.63					
District (All Schools)	94.13					
State (Combination Schools)	94.11					
State (All Schools)	93.53					

~ = Unavailable Data

Students Suspended and Expelled

Student suspension harms not only students by depriving them of valuable instruction, but also communities, the individual school, and school district (Garibaldi, 1978).

Organization

Tables 6a, 6b, 6c, and 6d, Students Suspended and Expelled, present the number and percent of students suspended and the number and percent of students expelled for each school in the district. Schools are listed by category and in site code order. District percentages are presented for comparison of all schools. Since 1993-94, percentages based on the school category also have been provided for comparison purposes.

It should be pointed out that the “students suspended” number reflects the number of students at the school site who were suspended at least once during the school year. Because some students are suspended more than once over the course of the school year, the total incidence of suspension may be greater than the number reported here.

Data Presentation

This report presents the 1998-99 school-level number and percent of students suspended and expelled. Category statistics are provided at the district level for comparison purposes.

Definitions

- *Cumulative Enrollment*—the sum of all students enrolled in a school or district for at least one school day during the course of the school year, used as the denominator for calculating school- and district-level suspension and expulsion percents.
- *In-school Expulsion*—a student temporarily removed from his/her usual classroom placement to an alternative setting for a period of time specified by the LEA; no interruption of instructional services occurs.
- *In-school Suspension*—a student temporarily removed from his/her usual classroom placement to an alternative setting for a minimum of one complete school day; no interruption of instructional services occurs.
- *Out-of-school Expulsion*—the removal (exit) of a student from school for a determined number of days with no provision of instructional services.
- *Out-of-school Suspension*—a student temporarily prohibited from participating in his/her usual placement within school, with no provision of instructional service; only suspensions resulting in removal for at least one full day are included.

Schools which report comparatively high suspension rates tend to serve more low-income students than those which report low suspension rates. Suspension rates tend to be higher among large schools. Middle schools and secondary schools report higher suspension rates than schools with other grade configurations. Finally, class enrollments are larger in high-suspension schools (Kennedy, 1993). This research is further supported by Franklin and Glascock (1994), who found that suspension rates are significantly higher in middle schools than in elementary or combination (K-12) schools.

Method of Calculation

Suspensions and expulsions are calculated for students enrolled in grades K-12. The formulas listed at the bottom of this page were used to calculate the desired school- and district-level percentages for each school category, as well as district-level percentages for all schools.

Data Sources

The suspension and expulsion indicators are based on district-reported data submitted to the LDE via the *Student Information System* (SIS).

References

- Children's Defense Fund. (1975). *School Suspensions - Are They Helping Children?* Cambridge, Mass.
- Franklin, B. J., and Glascock, C. H. (1994). The K-12 school - Did we forget the importance of continuity? Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-South Education Research Association. Nashville, Tenn.
- Garibaldi, A. M. (1978). *In-School Alternatives to Suspension: Conference Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Kennedy, E. (1993). A study of out-of-school suspensions and expulsions in Louisiana public schools. Report to the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education. Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana Department of Education.

Formulas Used to Calculate Percent of Students Suspended, Expelled

School-level Aggregation

$$\text{Percent of Students Suspended} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Suspended}}{\text{Cumulative Enrollment}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent of Students Expelled} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Expelled}}{\text{Cumulative Enrollment}} \times 100$$

District-level Aggregation

$$\text{Percent of Students Suspended} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Students Suspended for All Schools in the District}}{\text{Cumulative Enrollment for All Schools in the District}} \times 100^*$$

$$\text{Percent of Students Expelled} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Students Expelled for All Schools in the District}}{\text{Cumulative Enrollment for All Schools in the District}} \times 100^*$$

*Note: Because of school categorization, the numerator and denominator will vary. For example, Percent of Elementary Students Suspended = (Number of Elementary Students Suspended / Cumulative Elementary Student Enrollment) X 100.

Table 6a: Students Suspended and Expelled
Elementary Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Suspended (In School)	1.65	9										
	Suspended (Out of School)	6.97	38										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Suspended (In School)	0.00	0										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.41	9										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Suspended (In School)	0.39	1										
	Suspended (Out of School)	3.09	8										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Suspended (In School)	0.92	6										
	Suspended (Out of School)	5.50	36										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 6a: Students Suspended and Expelled
Elementary Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District (Elementary Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	0.78	16										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.41	91										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
District (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	4.18	162										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.07	158										
	Expelled (In School)	0.26	10										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.08	3										
State (Elementary Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	3.36	12,975										
	Suspended (Out of School)	5.10	19,705										
	Expelled (In School)	0.05	190										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.06	214										
State (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	8.14	63,578										
	Suspended (Out of School)	10.54	82,290										
	Expelled (In School)	0.23	1,779										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.46	3,601										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 6b: Students Suspended and Expelled
Middle/Jr. High Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School												
	Suspended (In School)	12.16	53										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.15	5										
	Expelled (In School)	0.46	2										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.23	1										
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School												
	Suspended (In School)	11.45	19										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.20	2										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.60	1										
District (Middle/Jr. High Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	11.83	71										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.17	7										
	Expelled (In School)	0.33	2										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.33	2										
District (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	4.18	162										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.07	158										
	Expelled (In School)	0.26	10										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.08	3										
State (Middle/Jr. High Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	16.35	21,735										
	Suspended (Out of School)	19.38	25,751										
	Expelled (In School)	0.57	756										
	Expelled (Out of School)	1.12	1,482										
State (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	8.14	63,578										
	Suspended (Out of School)	10.54	82,290										
	Expelled (In School)	0.23	1,779										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.46	3,601										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 6c: Students Suspended and Expelled
High Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022005	Grant High School												
	Suspended (In School)	6.46	46										
	Suspended (Out of School)	1.26	9										
	Expelled (In School)	0.28	2										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.14	1										
022006	Montgomery High School												
	Suspended (In School)	12.44	24										
	Suspended (Out of School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
022011	Positive Action School												
	Suspended (In School)	0.00	0										
	Suspended (Out of School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (In School)	42.86	6										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 6c: Students Suspended and Expelled
High Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District (High Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	7.72	70										
	Suspended (Out of School)	0.99	9										
	Expelled (In School)	0.88	8										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.11	1										
District (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	4.18	162										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.07	158										
	Expelled (In School)	0.26	10										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.08	3										
State (High Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	11.84	27,296										
	Suspended (Out of School)	14.88	34,314										
	Expelled (In School)	0.30	701										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.78	1,797										
State (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	8.14	63,578										
	Suspended (Out of School)	10.54	82,290										
	Expelled (In School)	0.23	1,779										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.46	3,601										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 6d: Students Suspended and Expelled
Combination Schools

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Suspended (In School)	1.56	5										
	Suspended (Out of School)	15.89	51										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
District (Combination Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	1.56	5										
	Suspended (Out of School)	15.89	51										
	Expelled (In School)	0.00	0										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.00	0										
District (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	4.18	162										
	Suspended (Out of School)	4.07	158										
	Expelled (In School)	0.26	10										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.08	3										
State (Combination Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	3.91	1,712										
	Suspended (Out of School)	7.28	3,185										
	Expelled (In School)	0.30	133										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.29	128										
State (All Schools)													
	Suspended (In School)	8.14	63,578										
	Suspended (Out of School)	10.54	82,290										
	Expelled (In School)	0.23	1,779										
	Expelled (Out of School)	0.46	3,601										

~ = Unavailable Data

Part 4. Student Achievement

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Developmental Reading Assessment Results

The ability to read is essential to survive in our society. Many children learn to read quickly and efficiently once exposed to formal instruction. However, this skill acquisition is not an easy task for some children because of a variety of reasons. These children require high quality preschool and kindergarten programs and excellent primary instruction that emphasize language and literacy skills. Focusing on this important issue, the Louisiana Legislature funded a K-3 reading and mathematics initiative in its 1997 and 1998 legislative sessions.

Organization

Tables 7a and 7b present Reading Level Evaluation Results for grades 2 and 3 respectively. These results present the number and percent of students reading below, on, and above their grade levels. This information is provided for each public school in the district, with schools listed in site code order. District and state results are presented for comparison purposes.

Definition

The following students were evaluated and included in the assessment results:

- all regular education students enrolled as of October 1, 1998;
- all special education students whose IEPs designate that they are in a specially designed, regular instructional program;
- all Limited English Proficient (LEP) students who were enrolled in and who completed at least two full consecutive academic years in an English-speaking school (including kindergarten);
- students in alternative programs or placements who are addressing regular curriculum standards; and
- all disabled students according to Section 504.

Assessment Instruments

This year's results were based on Louisiana's new *Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA)* program, a uniform examination used statewide for the first time in the 1998-99 school year. The tests are an essential part of the K-3 Reading and Mathematics Initiative, designed both to identify students at-risk of reading failure and to provide individualized instruction. Two major aspects of reading which are critical to independence as a reader are evaluated by the DRA, which is administered to each individual student; (a) accuracy of oral reading, and (b) comprehension through reading and re-telling of narrative stories.

In the 1998-99 school year, first-grade students were assessed in the spring semester only, while second- and third-grade students were assessed both in the fall and spring semesters. The results shown in this report are based on assessment in fall of 1998.

Method of Calculation

The formula used to compute the percents of students reading below, on, and above their grade levels is presented on the following page.

Data Sources

The Reading Level data are based on district-reported data submitted to the Louisiana Department of Education, Division of School Standards, Accountability and Assistance.

Formula Used to Calculate Percent of Students Reading Below, On, and Above Their Grade Levels

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percent of Students} \\ \text{Reading Below} \\ \text{Grade Level} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Reading Below Grade Level}}{\text{Total Number of Students Assessed in that Grade}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percent of Students} \\ \text{Reading On} \\ \text{Grade Level} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Reading On Grade Level}}{\text{Total Number of Students Assessed in that Grade}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percent of Students} \\ \text{Reading Above} \\ \text{Grade Level} \end{array} = \frac{\text{Number of Students Reading Above Grade Level}}{\text{Total Number of Students Assessed in that Grade}} \times 100$$

Table 7a: Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 2
Percent and Number of Students Reading Below, On, or Above Grade Level

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		87										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	67.82	59										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	19.54	17										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	12.64	11										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Students Assessed		21										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	9.52	2										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	71.43	15										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	19.05	4										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		92										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	25.00	23										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	65.22	60										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	9.78	9										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		28										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	35.71	10										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	64.29	18										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	0.00	0										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		83										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	22.89	19										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	61.45	51										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	15.66	13										

~ = Unavailable data

Table 7a: Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 2
Percent and Number of Students Reading Below, On, or Above Grade Level

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District	Students Assessed		311										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	36.33	113										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	51.77	161										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	11.90	37										
State (Public)	Students Assessed		58,615										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	56.36	33,038										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	29.53	17,307										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	14.11	8,270										

~ = Unavailable data

Table 7b: Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 3
Percent and Number of Students Reading Below, On, or Above Grade Level

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		70										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	15.71	11										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	67.14	47										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	17.14	12										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Students Assessed		23										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	8.70	2										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	73.91	17										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	17.39	4										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		81										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	20.99	17										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	62.96	51										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	16.05	13										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		32										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	43.75	14										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	37.50	12										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	18.75	6										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Students Assessed		72										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	27.78	20										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	68.06	49										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	4.17	3										

~ = Unavailable data

Table 7b: Developmental Reading Assessment Results - Grade 3
Percent and Number of Students Reading Below, On, or Above Grade Level

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District	Students Assessed		278										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	23.02	64										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	63.31	176										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	13.67	38										
State (Public)	Students Assessed		57,625										
	Students Reading Below Their Grade Level	34.48	19,869										
	Students Reading On Their Grade Level	45.72	26,348										
	Students Reading Above Their Grade Level	19.80	11,418										

~ = Unavailable data

Criterion-referenced Test (CRT) – LEAP 21 Test Results

The *LEAP for the 21st Century tests* (or **LEAP 21**), the State's new *criterion-referenced testing* (CRT) program, are administered to students in grades 4 and 8, and will be phased in at the high school level. These tests measure how well a student has mastered the State's new content standards. The high school CRT is commonly known as the Graduation Exit Examination (GEE). Not yet administered in its new format, the current GEE will continue to be given until the new format is phased in. The GEE will be further explained in the next section.

All students take the CRT, except for students who have met participation criteria for alternate assessment as indicated on their Individual Education Plan (IEP). Since 1995-96, CRT scores have been reported for both regular and special education students. The new LEAP 21 tests implemented for the first time in the spring of 1999 to the 4th and 8th graders, differ from the previous CRT tests in the areas described below.

- ◆ These tests are aligned with the new state content standards, which by law must be as rigorous as the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) tests.
 - The new English language arts tests have longer reading passages and a greater variety of item types. Some open-ended questions require written responses to what the students read, and students in each grade must write a composition in response to a writing prompt.
 - The new mathematics tests also reflect greater difficulty, with a broader and more challenging range of test items and problem types. For example, there are open-ended problems as well as problems with more than one solution and/or more than one path to a solution.
- ◆ Students will no longer receive a simple “pass/fail,” but instead will receive one of five achievement ratings:
 - *Advanced*-demonstrates superior performance beyond the proficient level of mastery.

- *Proficient*-demonstrates competency over challenging subject matter and is well-prepared for the next level of schooling.
- *Basic*-demonstrates only the fundamental knowledge and skills needed for the next level of schooling.
- *Approaching Basic*-partially demonstrates the fundamental knowledge and skills needed for the next level of schooling.
- *Unsatisfactory*-does not demonstrate the fundamental knowledge and skills needed for the next level of schooling.

Organization

Tables 8a–8d provide CRT results for grades 4 and 8 for the English language arts and mathematics tests. Table 9 in the next section provides GEE results for first-time GEE test takers.

The tables reflect both the number and percent of students scoring at each proficiency level for each subject area.

Definition

Criterion-referenced tests (CRTs)—tests that produce a score that tells how individuals/schools perform in achieving established criteria; LEAP 21 CRT results show the number and percent of Louisiana students in each one of the five proficiency levels described above.

Data Source

The CRT results are based on student-level data tapes provided to the LDE by Data Recognition Corporation (DRC), the test contractor for the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program for the 21st Century (LEAP 21) for grades 4 and 8.

Table 8a: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 English Language Arts
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	4.2	3										
	Basic	33.3	24										
	Approaching Basic	30.6	22										
	Unsatisfactory	31.9	23										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	21.7	5										
	Basic	47.8	11										
	Approaching Basic	17.4	4										
	Unsatisfactory	13.0	3										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Advanced	1.1	1										
	Proficient	16.9	15										
	Basic	37.1	33										
	Approaching Basic	29.2	26										
	Unsatisfactory	15.7	14										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Advanced	2.4	1										
	Proficient	17.1	7										
	Basic	19.5	8										
	Approaching Basic	29.3	12										
	Unsatisfactory	31.7	13										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	11.9	10										
	Basic	57.1	48										
	Approaching Basic	23.8	20										
	Unsatisfactory	7.1	6										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 8a: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 English Language Arts
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District												
Advanced	0.6	2										
Proficient	12.9	40										
Basic	40.1	124										
Approaching Basic	27.2	84										
Unsatisfactory	19.1	59										
State												
Advanced	1.4	797										
Proficient	14.7	8,451										
Basic	39.0	22,376										
Approaching Basic	24.1	13,845										
Unsatisfactory	20.7	11,872										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 8b: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 Mathematics
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022001	Colfax Elementary School												
	Advanced	1.4	1										
	Proficient	0.0	0										
	Basic	15.3	11										
	Approaching Basic	30.6	22										
	Unsatisfactory	52.8	38										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	13.0	3										
	Basic	26.1	6										
	Approaching Basic	30.4	7										
	Unsatisfactory	30.4	7										
022007	Pollock Elementary School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	3.4	3										
	Basic	31.5	28										
	Approaching Basic	30.3	27										
	Unsatisfactory	34.8	31										
022008	Verda Elementary School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	4.9	2										
	Basic	34.1	14										
	Approaching Basic	29.3	12										
	Unsatisfactory	31.7	13										
022010	South Grant Elementary School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	6.0	5										
	Basic	45.2	38										
	Approaching Basic	22.6	19										
	Unsatisfactory	26.2	22										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 8b: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 4 Mathematics
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
District												
Advanced	0.3	1										
Proficient	4.2	13										
Basic	31.4	97										
Approaching Basic	28.2	87										
Unsatisfactory	35.9	111										
State												
Advanced	1.7	1,003										
Proficient	7.8	4,473										
Basic	31.7	18,157										
Approaching Basic	24.0	13,755										
Unsatisfactory	34.8	19,931										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 8c: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 8 English Language Arts
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	8.8	18										
	Basic	36.3	74										
	Approaching Basic	38.7	79										
	Unsatisfactory	16.2	33										
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	8.0	4										
	Basic	40.0	20										
	Approaching Basic	28.0	14										
	Unsatisfactory	24.0	12										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	28.6	6										
	Basic	38.1	8										
	Approaching Basic	28.6	6										
	Unsatisfactory	4.8	1										
District													
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	10.2	28										
	Basic	37.1	102										
	Approaching Basic	36.0	99										
	Unsatisfactory	16.7	46										
State													
	Advanced	1.1	577										
	Proficient	11.2	6,035										
	Basic	31.5	17,005										
	Approaching Basic	35.9	19,358										
	Unsatisfactory	20.3	10,928										

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 8d: LEAP 21 Test Results - Grade 8 Mathematics
Percent and Number of Students by Proficiency Levels

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School												
	Advanced	0.5	1										
	Proficient	2.0	4										
	Basic	36.8	75										
	Approaching Basic	27.0	55										
	Unsatisfactory	33.8	69										
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	0.0	0										
	Basic	32.0	16										
	Approaching Basic	24.0	12										
	Unsatisfactory	44.0	22										
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Advanced	0.0	0										
	Proficient	0.0	0										
	Basic	33.3	7										
	Approaching Basic	28.6	6										
	Unsatisfactory	38.1	8										
District													
	Advanced	0.4	1										
	Proficient	1.5	4										
	Basic	35.6	98										
	Approaching Basic	26.5	73										
	Unsatisfactory	36.0	99										
State													
	Advanced	1.3	713										
	Proficient	4.4	2,359										
	Basic	33.3	17,927										
	Approaching Basic	21.3	11,498										
	Unsatisfactory	39.7	21,360										

~ = Unavailable Data

Criterion-referenced Test (CRT) – GEE Results

The Criterion-referenced Tests in this state are part of the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (LEAP); they are administered in April of each year to public school students at specified grade levels. For the secondary level, the CRT is the Graduation Exit Examination (GEE).

To graduate from public high school, Louisiana students must accumulate 23 Carnegie units of academic credit and pass all five components of the GEE. Students who do not achieve the performance standards for any of the test components have at least two opportunities per year to retake those portions; in addition, they are offered remedial instruction prior to retaking test sections. GEE results reported in this publication are for first-time test takers.

The Written Composition, English Language Arts, and Mathematics components of the GEE are initially administered to students at the 10th grade level. The first opportunity for students to take the Science and Social Studies components of the GEE is at the 11th grade level.

These tests are administered to all students with the exception of special education students who have met the participation criteria for Alternate Assessment. The Progress Profiles Program reports scores for all students taking the tests. This format reflects the same reporting format used by the LEAP.

In Louisiana, the GEE provides a measure of the extent to which students meet State-established, grade-level skill requirements in English language arts, mathematics, written composition, science, and social studies.

Organization

Table 9 provides the GEE results for first-time GEE test takers. The table presents the GEE results for each high school in the district in school site code order. Also, comparison data are presented for the district and the state.

The tables reflect both the 1998-99 number and percent of students who met or exceeded standards for the respective grade levels.

Definition

GEE results show the number and percent of Louisiana students who met or exceeded state curriculum content standards. Thus, the percent of students passing a specific test is the percent scoring at or above the performance standard that the state has set in that subject area.

Data Source

The GEE results are based on student-level data tapes provided to the LDE by National Computer Systems, test contractor for this portion of the Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (LEAP).

Table 9: Graduation Exit Examination (GEE) Results
Percent and Number of Students Passing

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022004	Georgetown High School												
	English Language Arts	92	22										
	Mathematics	87	20										
	Written Composition	100	23										
	Science	75	18										
	Social Studies	79	19										
022005	Grant High School												
	English Language Arts	89	133										
	Mathematics	70	104										
	Written Composition	96	141										
	Science	89	103										
	Social Studies	95	110										
022006	Montgomery High School												
	English Language Arts	88	35										
	Mathematics	75	30										
	Written Composition	98	39										
	Science	83	25										
	Social Studies	90	27										
District													
	English Language Arts	89	190										
	Mathematics	73	154										
	Written Composition	97	203										
	Science	86	146										
	Social Studies	92	156										
State													
	English Language Arts	85	39,311										
	Mathematics	74	33,871										
	Written Composition	93	41,421										
	Science	80	33,056										
	Social Studies	88	36,496										

~ = Unavailable Data

Norm-referenced Test (NRT) – Iowa Tests Results

The Louisiana Educational Assessment Program (LEAP) utilizes norm-referenced tests (NRTs) for national student comparisons with Louisiana students. From 1988 to 1992, Louisiana's NRT was the *California Achievement Test (CAT)* Form F, and from 1993 to 1997, Louisiana's NRT was the CAT/5. In 1998, the test administered to Louisiana students changed from the *California Achievement Test* to the *Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS)* and the *Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED)*.

In 1999, the complete batteries of the *ITBS*, Form M, were administered to approximately 235,000 Louisiana public school students in grades 3, 5, 6, and 7. Approximately 60,000 public school students in grade 9 were also tested, taking the Complete Battery of the *ITED*, Form M. With items in a traditional multiple choice format, *The Iowa Tests* assessed student performance in reading, language, mathematics, spelling, study skills, science, and social studies.

At grades 3, 5, 6, and 7, the *Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS)* were administered and at grade 9 the *Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED)* were administered.

ITBS consists of thirteen tests in the subject areas of reading, language, mathematics, social studies, science, and sources of information. The Mathematics Computation test was administered only at grade 3; Mathematics Computation is not used to calculate the Math Total, Core Total, nor the Composite score. The *Iowa Tests of Basic Skills* Composite score is the average of the scores for Reading Total, Language Total, Mathematics Total, Social Studies, Science, and Sources of Information Total.

ITED consists of seven tests: Vocabulary, Correctness and Appropriateness of Expression, Ability to Do Quantitative Thinking, Ability to Interpret Literary Materials, Analysis of Social Studies Materials, Analysis of Science Materials, and Use of Sources of Information. The *Iowa Tests of Educational Development* Composite score is the average of the scores for the seven tests.

These tests are administered to all students with the exception of special education students who have met the participation criteria for Alternate Assessment. Scores are reported for all students not requiring accommodations to the standardized administration procedures.

Organization

Tables 10a to 10e present 1998-99 NRT results for grades 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9, respectively. Test results are presented for all public schools in the district with schools listed in site code order. District, state, and national results are presented for comparison purposes.

Data are grouped as follows:

- *Quartile 4*--the percent of students who scored in the top 25% of students in the national norm group. If 32 of 100 students scored this high, Quartile 4 would read 32 percent.
- *Quartile 3*--the percent of students who scored between the 50th and the 74th national percentiles.
- *Quartile 2*-- the percent of students who scored between the 25th and 49th national percentiles.
- *Quartile 1*--the percent of students who scored between the 1st and 24th national percentiles.
- *Percentile Rank of the Average Standard Score for the National Student Norms*-- percentile rank of the average student in the school, district, or state. For example, a percentile rank of 48 for a school means that 48 percent of the students in the norm group scored at or below the average score obtained by the students in the school.

Norm-referenced Test (NRT) – Iowa Tests Results

Definition

Norm-referenced tests (NRT). These tests produce scores that tell how schools/individuals perform in comparison with other schools/individuals; LEAP NRT results show how Louisiana schools perform when compared with the district, state, and nation.

Data Source

The NRT indicator is based on student-level data provided to the Louisiana Department of Education by Riverside Publishing, the test contractor for The Iowa Tests.

Table 10a: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 3

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022001	Colfax Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	11.1					
	Third Quartile	20.6					
	Second Quartile	20.6					
	First Quartile	47.6					
	Percentile Rank	34.0					
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Fourth Quartile	28.6					
	Third Quartile	33.3					
	Second Quartile	28.6					
	First Quartile	9.5					
	Percentile Rank	57.0					
022007	Pollock Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	20.5					
	Third Quartile	34.2					
	Second Quartile	31.5					
	First Quartile	13.7					
	Percentile Rank	54.0					
022008	Verda Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	9.7					
	Third Quartile	12.9					
	Second Quartile	29.0					
	First Quartile	48.4					
	Percentile Rank	30.0					
022010	South Grant Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	14.1					
	Third Quartile	18.8					
	Second Quartile	40.6					
	First Quartile	26.6					
	Percentile Rank	40.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10a: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 3

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Fourth Quartile	15.9					
	Third Quartile	24.2					
	Second Quartile	30.6					
	First Quartile	29.4					
	Percentile Rank	43.0					
State							
	Fourth Quartile	16.5					
	Third Quartile	25.8					
	Second Quartile	29.1					
	First Quartile	28.6					
	Percentile Rank	45.0					
Nation							
	Fourth Quartile	25.0					
	Third Quartile	25.0					
	Second Quartile	25.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	50.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10b: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 5

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022001	Colfax Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	6.3					
	Third Quartile	11.1					
	Second Quartile	33.3					
	First Quartile	49.2					
	Percentile Rank	29.0					
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Fourth Quartile	20.8					
	Third Quartile	20.8					
	Second Quartile	45.8					
	First Quartile	12.5					
	Percentile Rank	51.0					
022007	Pollock Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	22.1					
	Third Quartile	39.0					
	Second Quartile	29.9					
	First Quartile	9.1					
	Percentile Rank	58.0					
022008	Verda Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	6.7					
	Third Quartile	33.3					
	Second Quartile	26.7					
	First Quartile	33.3					
	Percentile Rank	39.0					
022010	South Grant Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	22.4					
	Third Quartile	23.7					
	Second Quartile	27.6					
	First Quartile	26.3					
	Percentile Rank	48.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10b: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 5

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Fourth Quartile	16.7					
	Third Quartile	25.9					
	Second Quartile	31.1					
	First Quartile	26.3					
	Percentile Rank	46.0					
State							
	Fourth Quartile	16.2					
	Third Quartile	23.4					
	Second Quartile	30.8					
	First Quartile	29.6					
	Percentile Rank	44.0					
Nation							
	Fourth Quartile	25.0					
	Third Quartile	25.0					
	Second Quartile	25.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	50.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10c: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 6

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022001	Colfax Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	6.0					
	Third Quartile	16.0					
	Second Quartile	32.0					
	First Quartile	46.0					
	Percentile Rank	33.0					
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School						
	Fourth Quartile	3.3					
	Third Quartile	40.0					
	Second Quartile	30.0					
	First Quartile	26.7					
	Percentile Rank	44.0					
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Fourth Quartile	23.8					
	Third Quartile	23.8					
	Second Quartile	47.6					
	First Quartile	4.8					
	Percentile Rank	55.0					
022007	Pollock Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	26.0					
	Third Quartile	37.0					
	Second Quartile	21.9					
	First Quartile	15.1					
	Percentile Rank	58.0					
022010	South Grant Elementary School						
	Fourth Quartile	17.9					
	Third Quartile	23.8					
	Second Quartile	32.1					
	First Quartile	26.2					
	Percentile Rank	47.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10c: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 6

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Fourth Quartile	16.7					
	Third Quartile	27.9					
	Second Quartile	30.2					
	First Quartile	25.2					
	Percentile Rank	48.0					
State							
	Fourth Quartile	15.9					
	Third Quartile	24.6					
	Second Quartile	31.4					
	First Quartile	28.1					
	Percentile Rank	45.0					
Nation							
	Fourth Quartile	25.0					
	Third Quartile	25.0					
	Second Quartile	25.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	50.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10d: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 7

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022002	Dry Prong Junior High School						
	Fourth Quartile	11.4					
	Third Quartile	30.1					
	Second Quartile	33.7					
	First Quartile	24.7					
	Percentile Rank	45.0					
022003	Montgomery Gaines Junior High School						
	Fourth Quartile	7.0					
	Third Quartile	36.8					
	Second Quartile	38.6					
	First Quartile	17.5					
	Percentile Rank	44.0					
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Fourth Quartile	11.8					
	Third Quartile	41.2					
	Second Quartile	41.2					
	First Quartile	5.9					
	Percentile Rank	51.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10d: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 7

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Fourth Quartile	10.4					
	Third Quartile	32.5					
	Second Quartile	35.4					
	First Quartile	21.7					
	Percentile Rank	45.0					
State							
	Fourth Quartile	15.2					
	Third Quartile	24.1					
	Second Quartile	31.4					
	First Quartile	29.4					
	Percentile Rank	44.0					
Nation							
	Fourth Quartile	25.0					
	Third Quartile	25.0					
	Second Quartile	25.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	50.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10e: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 9

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022004	Georgetown High School						
	Fourth Quartile	5.0					
	Third Quartile	30.0					
	Second Quartile	40.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	42.0					
022005	Grant High School						
	Fourth Quartile	20.9					
	Third Quartile	29.4					
	Second Quartile	28.8					
	First Quartile	20.9					
	Percentile Rank	49.0					
022006	Montgomery High School						
	Fourth Quartile	11.3					
	Third Quartile	22.6					
	Second Quartile	26.4					
	First Quartile	39.6					
	Percentile Rank	38.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Table 10e: Norm-referenced Test (NRT) Results - Grade 9

Percentile Rank of Average Standard Score for National Student Norms - The Iowa Tests

		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
District							
	Fourth Quartile	17.6					
	Third Quartile	28.0					
	Second Quartile	29.2					
	First Quartile	25.2					
	Percentile Rank	46.0					
State							
	Fourth Quartile	16.5					
	Third Quartile	24.8					
	Second Quartile	29.5					
	First Quartile	29.2					
	Percentile Rank	44.0					
Nation							
	Fourth Quartile	25.0					
	Third Quartile	25.0					
	Second Quartile	25.0					
	First Quartile	25.0					
	Percentile Rank	50.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

Part 5. College Readiness

American College Test (ACT) Results.....	5-1
First-Time Freshmen Performance.....	5-3

American College Test (ACT) Results

Scores on the American College Test (ACT) are widely used as an indicator of student preparedness for college. Most Louisiana public colleges and universities require that entering students take the ACT for admissions or placement purposes.

Organization

Table 11, American College Test (ACT) Results, presents average composite scores for graduating seniors for each school in the district receiving a *School Report Card*. Schools are shown in school site code order. Comparison data are presented for the district (public schools only), the state (public and nonpublic schools combined), and the nation (public and nonpublic schools combined).

The ACT results shown include test scores for (1) twelfth graders who took the test in the current year and (2) twelfth graders who took the test as eleventh graders and elected not to retake it as seniors. If a student took the test in both the eleventh and twelfth grades, only the twelfth grade score has been included.

Data Presentation

A college readiness indicator that includes ACT information is presented on all public schools that have a twelfth grade. The *District Composite Report* presents the 1998-99 average ACT composite scores at the school, district, state, and national levels.

Method of Calculation

The ACT composite score is an average score based on the scores for the four ACT assessment tests (English, mathematics, reading, and science reasoning). The composite score, which ranges from 1 to 36, is a measure of the student's general educational development across these four subject areas.

Data Source

The ACT indicator is based on student-level data supplied to the LDE by the testing contractor, American College Testing.

References

Franklin, B.J., and Crone, L.J., (1993, April). *Louisiana Progress Profiles*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, Atlanta, Ga.

LDE researchers have found the ACT performance of Louisiana students correlates highly with their performance on LEAP (CRT and NRT) tests. Further, those districts with the highest percentage of students taking the ACT have the highest ACT scores. This finding tends to dispute a widely-held assumption that the higher the percentage of students taking the ACT, the lower the average score (Franklin and Crone, 1993).

Table 11: American College Test (ACT) Results
Average Composite Scores

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
022004 Georgetown High School	17.2					
022005 Grant High School	18.9					
022006 Montgomery High School	18.1					
District (Public)	18.6					
State (Public and Nonpublic)	19.6					
Nation (Public and Nonpublic)	21.0					

~ = Unavailable Data

First-Time Freshmen Performance

The number of freshmen who enroll in remedial courses during their first semester of college is one measure of the extent to which high school graduates are prepared for college.

Since 1987, the Louisiana Board of Regents has collected and reported information on the number of Louisiana high school graduates who enroll in Louisiana colleges and universities the following fall and enroll in remedial/developmental courses. The 1993 Legislature, believing that parents should have access to this information, enacted legislation mandating that this first-time college freshmen data be incorporated into the *Progress Profiles*.

Organization

Table 12, First-time College Freshmen Performance, presents the number and percent of students who (1) graduated from *Report Card* schools and (2) enrolled as first-time freshmen during the following fall semester at any of the state's two- and four-year public and private universities. The table also reports the number and percent of first-time college freshmen who were enrolled in at least one remedial course during their first regular semester of college study.

Data Presentation

The college readiness indicator that includes first-time college freshmen information is presented on all public schools that have a twelfth grade.

Note: The first-time college freshmen data reported on 1998-99 school year represent information on 1997-98 high school graduates. Further, the district results may reflect data from additional schools, which were open during the 1997-98 school year. Finally, the State results are based on public schools that had diploma graduates in 1997-98.

Definitions

First-time college freshman—a student who graduates from high school during a given school year and who is enrolled full time in a Louisiana higher education institution the following fall semester. A student must begin the fall semester with fewer than 12 hours of credit previously attempted (not including advanced placement credits).

Formula Used to Calculate First-time College Freshmen Percentages

$$\text{Percent of High School Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen} = \frac{\text{Number of First-time College Freshmen}}{\text{Total Number of High School Graduates}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent of First-time College Freshmen Who Enrolled in a Remedial Course} = \frac{\text{Number of First-time College Freshmen Who Enrolled in a Remedial Course}}{\text{Total Number of First-time College Freshmen}} \times 100$$

and correspondence study) to be considered a first-time freshman.

- *Graduate*—a student who successfully completes a SBESE-approved education program, passes the Graduation Exit Examination (GEE), and thus earns a state-approved diploma. Students who earn GEDs are not included.
- *Remedial course*—a course designed by a university to prepare students to succeed academically in college-level courses. Remedial/developmental courses may be offered for college credit (i.e., they are taken into consideration in determining whether students are enrolled part time or full time), but do not carry degree credit.

Method of Calculation

The two formulas used in calculating the first-time college freshmen indicator are presented on the preceding page. The percent of high school graduates who become first-time college freshmen is calculated for public school graduates who attend in-state public colleges and universities.

Data Sources

The first-time college freshmen indicator is based on data submitted to the LDE by Louisiana public and private universities to LDE in compliance with La. R.S. 17:3912 (since repealed).

Table 12
First-time College Freshmen Performance

		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>
022004	Georgetown High School												
	Number of High School Graduates ¹		23										
	HS Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen	30.43	7										
	First-time Freshmen Enrolled in College Remedial Course	28.57	2										
022005	Grant High School												
	Number of High School Graduates ¹		103										
	HS Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen	42.72	44										
	First-time Freshmen Enrolled in College Remedial Course	52.27	23										
022006	Montgomery High School												
	Number of High School Graduates ¹		28										
	HS Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen	39.29	11										
	First-time Freshmen Enrolled in College Remedial Course	54.55	6										
District (Public)													
	Number of High School Graduates ¹		154										
	HS Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen	40.26	62										
	First-time Freshmen Enrolled in College Remedial Course	50.00	31										
State (Public)													
	Number of High School Graduates ¹		38,360										
	HS Graduates Who Were First-time College Freshmen	42.71	16,382										
	First-time Freshmen Enrolled in College Remedial Course	45.61	7,472										

¹ Represents graduates from the previous school year
~ = Unavailable data

aggregate days attendance—the total number of days that students are *present* at the school site over the course of the school year.

aggregate days membership—the total number of days that students are *enrolled* (but not necessarily *present* at the school site) over the course of the school year.

class—a grouping of children under the primary supervision and instruction of an individual teacher for all or part of the instructional day, as reported for purposes of the *Annual School Report* (ASR) and as identified by a specific ASR course code.

combination school category—any school whose grade structure falls within the K-12 range and which is not described by any of the other school category definitions. These schools generally contain some grades in the K-6 range and grades in the 9-12 range. Examples would include grade configurations such as K-12; K-3, combined with 9-12; and 4-6, combined with 9-12.

criterion-referenced test (CRT)—tests that produce a score that tells how individuals/schools perform in achieving an established criterion; LEAP CRT results (as reported by *Progress Profiles*) show the number and percent of Louisiana students who met or exceeded state curriculum content standards.

cumulative enrollment—the sum of all students enrolled in a school or district for at least one school day during the course of the school year, used as the denominator for calculating school- and district-level suspension and expulsion percents.

day of attendance—when a student “(1) is physically present at a school site or is participating in an authorized school activity and (2) is under the supervision of authorized personnel. This definition extends to students who are homebound, assigned to and participating in drug rehabilitation programs that contain a State-approved education component, or participating in school-authorized field trips.” (Bulletin 741)

“Students who meet the above criteria and are present at the school site for 26-50% of the student’s instructional day shall be credited with a half day’s attendance. Those who meet the above criteria and are present for at least 51% of the student’s

instructional day are credited with a whole day’s attendance. Students who are not physically present or who are participating for 25% or less of their instructional day will be considered absent for reporting purposes. Absences, whether excused or unexcused, shall be counted as an absence for reporting to the Department.” (Bulletin 741)

dropout—“an individual who was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year, was not enrolled at the beginning of the current school year, has not graduated from high school or completed an approved educational program, and does not meet any of the following exclusive conditions: transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program; temporary absence due to suspension or school-approved illness; or death.” (NCES, 1993)

“For purposes of applying the dropout definition, the following definitions below also apply.

1. A school year is defined as the 12-month period of time beginning October 1 and ending September 30.
2. An individual has graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved education program upon receipt of formal recognition from school authorities.
3. A state or district approved program is one that leads to receipt of formal recognition from school authorities. It may include special education programs, home-based instruction, and school-sponsored secondary (but **NOT** adult) programs leading to a GED or some other certification differing from the regular diploma” (NCES, 1993).

elementary school category—any school whose grade structure falls within the K-8 range, which excludes grades in the 9-12 range, and which does not fit the definition for middle/junior high.

faculty—school-based instructional personnel. In addition to full-time classroom teachers, these individuals include principals, assistant principals, guidance counselors, librarians, and other instructional staff (provided they teach at least one course).

first-time college freshman—a student who graduates from high school during a given school year and who is enrolled full time in a Louisiana higher education institution the following fall semester. A student must begin the fall semester with fewer than 12 hours credit previously attempted (not including advanced placement credits and correspondence study) to be considered a first-time freshman.

graduate—a student who successfully completes a SBESE-approved education program, passes the Graduation Exit Examination (GEE), and thus earns a State-approved diploma. Students who earn GEDs are not included.

high school category—any school whose grade structure falls within the 6-12 range and which includes grades in the 10-12 range, or any school that contains only grade 9.

in-school expulsion—a student temporarily removed from his/her usual classroom placement to an alternative setting for a period of time specified by the LEA; no interruption of instructional services occurs.

in-school suspension—a student temporarily removed from his/her usual classroom placement to an alternative setting for a minimum of one complete school day; no interruption of instructional services occurs.

middle/junior high category—any school whose grade structure falls within the 4-9 range, which includes grades 7 or 8, and which excludes grades in the K-3 and 10-12 ranges.

norm-referenced test (NRT)—tests that produce a score that tells how individuals/schools perform in comparison with other individuals/schools; NRT results (as reported by *Progress Profiles*) show how Louisiana schools perform when compared with the district, state, and nation.

October 1 membership—total number of students enrolled in a school on October 1, which is operationally defined by the NCES as the first day of the academic school year.

out-of-school expulsion—removal (exit) of a student from school for a determined number of days with no provision of instructional services.

out-of-school suspension—a student temporarily prohibited from participation in his/her usual placement within school, with no provision of instructional service; only suspensions resulting in removal for at least one full day are included.

percent of student attendance—the ratio of aggregate days student attendance to aggregate days membership.

percentile rank of average standard scores for national student norms—percentile rank of the average student in the school, district, or state. For example, a percentile rank of 48 for a school means that 48 percent of the students in the norm group scored at or below the average score obtained by the students in the school.

remedial course—a course designed by a university to prepare students to succeed academically in college-level courses. Remedial/developmental courses may be offered for college credit (i.e., they are taken into consideration in determining whether students are part-time or full-time) but do not carry degree credit.

